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MICROEMULSION
[Maikuroemarujon']

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£ 1

# 1. Title

#### MICROEMULSION

# 2. Claims

A microemulsion that contains the following components (A), (B), (C), and (D), the quantity ratio of oil (B) to oil (C) being in the range of 1: 0.001 to 1: 0.7 and the quantity ratio of the nonionic surfactant to oils B and C being in the range of 1: 0.5 to 1: 7, and that has an average particle size of 0.01 to 0.1  $\mu$ m:

- (A) a hydrophilic nonionic surfactant,
- (B) one or more kind of oil selected from a group consisting of oil that has an inorganic value of 0 according to the organic conceptual graph and that, at the same time, has 5 s number of carbon atoms s 14, oil that has 0 < inorganic value s 20 and 6 s number of carbon atoms s 15, oil that has 20 < inorganic value s 50 and 7 s number of carbon atoms s 16, oil that has 50 < inorganic value s 100 and 8 s number of carbon atoms s 17, oil that has 100 < inorganic value s 150 and 10 s number of carbon atoms s 18, oil that has 150 < inorganic value s 200 and 12 s number of carbon atoms s 18, oil that has 150 < inorganic value s 200 < inorganic value s 150 and 14 s number of carbon atoms s 20, and oil that has 250 < inorganic value and 16 s number of carbon atoms s 21,

Number in the margin indicates pagination in the foreign text.

- (D) water.
- 3. Detailed Explanation of the Invention [Field of Industrial Application]

The present invention pertains to a microemulsion that is formed by using a nonionic surfactant and that can stably contain a large quantity of oil at a wide temperature range, and it is useful in, for example, the pharmaceutical and cosmetic fields.

[Prior Art]

The following are kinds of microemulsions that have been known. A first kind is prepared by using a conventional nonionic surfactant and oil, and a second kind is prepared by using an anionic surfactant with lipophilic nonionic surfactant or electrolyte in combination.

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The first kind is based upon the phenomenon that, when a hydrocarbon, such as cyclohexane, n-heptane, etc., is added to an

aqueous solution of a nonionic surfactant, such as iso-R,C,H,O(CH,CH,O),H, etc., and the temperature of the mixture is increased, there appears a temperature range in which the soluble quantity of the hydrocarbon (oil) suddenly increases prior to the cloud point of the nonionic surfactant (Shinoda Kozo, pp.209-225, Solution and Solubility, Maruzen). It has been known that, in the Iw range from the solubilization limit temperature to the cloud point in the phase diagram, the solubility of oil into the water phase increases dramatically, thus forming what is called a microemulsion. However, the previously known microemulsions that are nonionic surfactant-hydrocarbon systems and that have increased oil solubility (in the Iw range) have a shortcoming in that they can exist only in an extremely narrow temperature range (several "C to 10 "C or thereabouts) in which the hydrophiliclipophilic balance of the systems is maintained, and, outside of this range, the systems immediately or over time become opaque and eventually separate into water and oil. Consequently, it is difficult to use them for cosmetics or pharmaceutical products.

With respect to the second kind, an electrolyte is added to a combination of a lipophilic nonionic surfactant and a specific anionic surfactant or to a combination of a lipophilic nonionic surfactant and an ionic surfactant, and the second kind utilizes the fact that, in this composition, the soluble quantity of a hydrocarbon (oil) increases dramatically in an extremely narrow ratio range in which the hydrophilicity and lipophilicity of the system is balanced (Shinoda Kozo, Saijo Hiroyuki, pp.308-314, 35,

1986, Japanese Patent Published Unexamined Application 58-128311, Published Unexamined Application 58-131127.) Here, the problem of stability in relation to temperature is solved, but the composition at which the microemulsion can exist stably is still extremely limited; consequently, this kind poses a concern that the formulas of actual products will be restricted or become complex.

[Problems that the Invention Intends to Solve]

For these reasons, the use of microemulsions for cosmetics and pharmaceutical products that are intended for use at normal temperature is considered to be difficult from the viewpoint of stability with respect to the first method and from the viewpoint of formulas with respect to the second method. However, the characteristic of microemulsions, that is, the ability to dissolve uniformly a large quantity of oil with a small amount of a hydrophilic nonionic surfactant, is very useful, and it has been a challenge for researchers to develop microemulsions that have high thermal stability and that allow a wide range of formulas.

The inventors of this application have found through the studies they conducted up to now that, even with the use of hydrophilic nonionic surfactants, if the specified oil, that is, the oil having a number of carbon atoms that is larger than the value set according to the inorganicity, is used, stable microemulsions can be obtained. However, regarding oils that are out of this specification, that is, low molecular oils, such as

cyclohexane, n-heptane, isopropyl myristate, dibutyl sebacate, etc., it is difficult to obtain stable microemulsions even with the use of hydrophilic nonionic surfactants. However, when the application of microemulsions to cosmetics and pharmaceutical products, particularly to pharmaceutical products, is considered, it is very useful to blend stably and also in large quantities such oils as isopropyl myristate and dibutyl sebacate that effectively dissolve medicines.

In view of this situation, the present inventors researched extensively to obtain microemulsions that show good thermal stability with low molecular oils, such as cyclohexane, n-heptane, isopropyl myristate, dibutyl sebacate, etc. As a result, they found a surprising fact that, even with the use of commonly employed hydrophilic nonionic surfactants, microemulsions that are thermally stable at a wide range of temperatures can be obtained easily by adding, to the aforesaid kinds of oils, a small quantity of oil whose number of carbon atoms and inorganicity according to the organic conceptual graph (Organic Conceptual Graph, Koda Yoshio, Sankyo Shuppan, 1984) are specified and, as a result, they attained the present invention.

[Means of Solving the Problems]

The present invention pertains to a microemulsion that contains the following components (A), (B), (C), and (D), the quantity ratio of oil B to oil C being in the range of 1: 0.001 to 1: 0.7 and the quantity ratio of the nonionic surfactant to oils (B) and (C) being in the range of 1: 0.5 to 1: 7, and that

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has an average particle size of 0.01 to 0.1  $\mu$ m:

- (A) a hydrophilic nonionic surfactant,
- (B) one or more kind of oil selected from a group consisting of oil that has an inorganic value of 0 according to the organic conceptual graph and that, at the same time, has 5 s number of carbon atoms s 14, oil that has 0 < inorganic value s 20 and 6 s number of carbon atoms s 15, oil that has 20 < inorganic value s 50 and 7 s number of carbon atoms s 16, oil that has 50 < inorganic value s 100 and 8 s number of carbon atoms s 17, oil that has 100 < inorganic value s 150 and 10 s number of carbon atoms s 18, oil that has 150 < inorganic value s 200 and 12 s number of carbon atoms s 18, oil that has 150 < inorganic value s 200 and 12 s number of carbon atoms s 19, oil that has 200 < inorganic value s 150 and 14 s number of carbon atoms s 20, and oil that has 250 < inorganic value and 16 s number of carbon atoms s 21,
- (C) one or more kind of oil selected from a group consisting of oil that has an inorganic value of 0 according to the organic conceptual graph and that has 16 or more carbon atoms, oil that has 0 < inorganic value \$ 20 and that has 17 or more carbon atoms, oil that has 20 < inorganic value \$ 50 and that has 19 or more carbon atoms, oil that has 50 < inorganic value \$ 100 and that has 20 or more carbon atoms, oil that has 100 < inorganic value \$ 150 and that has 22 or more carbon atoms, oil that has 150 < inorganic value \$ 200 and that has 24 or more carbon atoms, and oil that has 200 < inorganic value and that has 28 or more carbon atoms, and

# (D) water.

The average particle sizes presented here are all measured by dynamic optical scattering, more specifically, measured with an NICOMP-270 (manufactured by HIAC/ROYCO Co.)

The following explains the configuration of the present invention in more detail.

The nonionic surfactant employed in the present invention must be hydrophilic due to the need for obtaining an oil-in-water microemulsion, but there are no other requirements, and any common nonionic surfactants can be employed. Some concrete examples include polyoxyethylene (hereinafter referred to as POE) sorbitan fatty acid esters, such as POE sorbitan monooleate, etc.; POE sorbitol fatty acid esters, such as POE sorbitol monooleate, etc.; POE glycerol fatty acid esters, such as POE glycerol monostearate, POE glycerol monoisostearate, etc.; POE fatty acid esters, such as POE monooleate, POE distearate, POE dioleate, etc.; POE alkyl ethers, such as POE oleyl ether, POE stearyl ether, POE behenyl ether, POE 2-octyldodecyl ether, POE 2-hexyldecyl ether, POE 2-heptylundecyl ether, POE 2decyltetradecyl ether, POE 2-decylpentadecyl ether, POE colestanol ether, etc.; POE alkylphenyl ethers, such as POE octylphenyl ether, POE nonylphenyl ether, etc.; pluronic types; POE-POP alkyl ethers, such as POE 'POP cetyl ether, POE 'POP 2decyltetradecyl ether, etc.; POE.caster oils or hardened caster oil derivatives, such as POE caster oil, etc.; POE beeswax lanolin derivatives, such as POE sorbitol beeswax, etc.;

polyglycerol monoalkyl esters and monoalkyl ethers; and sucrose fatty acid esters, such as sucrose monooleate, etc.

These nonionic surfactants are used singly or in combination so that the HLB (hydrophilic/lipophilic balance) value becomes 10 or more. It is also possible to use these nonionic surfactants with other lipophilic nonionic surfactants as long as the HLB of the mixture is 10 or more.

To set the oil content of the microemulsion of the present invention to 1:2 or higher in terms of the ratio of the nonionic surfactant to the oil, it is preferable for the nonionic surfactant to be an aliphatic hydrocarbon whose lipophilic group has 16 or more carbon atoms. Furthermore, to set the oil content of the emulsion to 1:2.5 or higher in terms of the ratio of the nonionic surfactant to the oil, it is preferable for the number of carbon atoms of the lipophilic group to be 20 or more and for the aliphatic hydrocarbon to contain branches or double bonds.

Oil (B) used in the present invention is one or more kind of oil selected from a group consisting of oil that has an inorganic value of 0 according to the organic conceptual graph and that, at the same time, has 5 s number of carbon atoms s 14, oil that has 0 < inorganic value s 20 and 6 s number of carbon atoms s 15, oil that has 20 < inorganic value s 50 and 7 s number of carbon atoms s 16, oil that has 50 < inorganic value s 100 and 8 s number of carbon atoms s 17, oil that has 100 < inorganic value s 150 and 10 s number of carbon atoms s 18, oil that has 150 < inorganic value s 200 and 12 s number of carbon atoms s 19, oil that has

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200 < inorganic value s 250 and 14 s number of carbon atoms s 20, and oil that has 250 < inorganic value and 16 s number of carbon atoms s 21. Some concrete examples of oil that has an inorganic value of 0 and contains 5 ≤ number of carbon atoms ≤ 14 include such hydrocarbons as n-heptane, n-octane, etc.; some examples of oil that has 0 < inorganic value s 20 and also contains 6 s number of carbon atoms s 15 include such hydrocarbons as cyclohexane, etc., and such ethers as diheptyl ether, etc.; some examples of oil that has 20 < inorganic value s 50 and also contains 7 s number of carbon atoms s 16 include diethers, such as ethylene glycol dibutyl ether, etc.; some examples of oil that has 50 < inorganic value s 100 and also contains 8 s number of carbon atoms s 17 include monoesters, such as isopropyl myristate, ethyl caprate, ethyl laurate, etc., and such alcohols as 2-heptyl nonanol, etc.; some examples of oil that has 100 < inorganic value & 150 and also contains 10 & number of carbon atoms include fatty acids, such as isomyristic acid, isostearic acid, caprylic acid, etc., and dialcohol monoethers, such as ethylene glycol monolauryl ether, etc.; some examples of oil that has 150 < inorganic value s 200 and also contains 12 s number of carbon atoms s 19 include diesters, such as dibutyl adipate, diisopropyl sebacate, dibutyl sebacate, etc.; some examples of oil that has 200 < inorganic value s 250 and also contains 14 ≤ number of carbon atoms s 20 include acid amides, such as butyl amide of lauric acid, etc.; and some examples of oil that has 250 < inorganic value and also contain 16 s number of carbon atoms **s** 21 include triglycerides, such as tricaproin, etc., and these are employed singly or in combination of two or more in the present invention.

Oil (C) used in the present invention is one or more kind of oil selected from a group consisting of oil that has an inorganic value of 0 according to the organic conceptual graph and that has 16 or more carbon atoms, oil that has 0 < inorganic value and that has 17 or more carbon atoms, oil that has 20 < inorganic value s 50 and that has 19 or more carbon atoms, oil that has 50 < inorganic value s 100 and that has 20 or more carbon atoms, oil that has 100 < inorganic value s 150 and that has 22 or more carbon atoms, oil that has 150 < inorganic value has 24 or more carbon atoms, and oil that has 200 < inorganic Of these oils, those value and that has 28 or more carbon atoms that assume a liquid form at room temperature are preferable, but solids also pose no problem here if they are dissolved in the oil phase, thus being in a liquid state. Some concrete examples of oil that has an inorganic value of 0 and contains 16 or more carbon atoms include such hydrocarbons as liquid paraffin, squalane, pristan, paraffin, vaseline, etc.; some examples of oil that has 0 < inorganic value s 20 and also contains 17 or more carbon atoms include such unsaturated hydrocarbons as squalene, etc.; some examples of oil that has 20 < inorganic value ≤ 50 and also contains 19 or more carbon atoms include diethers, such as ethylene glycol dinonylether, etc.; some examples of oil that has 50 < inorganic value s 100 and also contains 20 or more carbon

atoms include monoesters, such as cetyl isooctanoate, octyldodecyl myristate, butyl stearate, decyl oleate, oleyl oleate, etc.; some examples of oil that has 100 < inorganic value s 150 and also contains 22 or more carbon atoms include glyceryl dialkyl ethers, such as glyceryl dioleyl ether, etc.; some examples of oil that has 150 < inorganic value ≤ 200 and also contains 24 or more carbon atoms include diesters, such as di-2heptylundecyl adipate, di-2-ethylhexyl sebacate, etc.; and some examples of oil that has 200 < inorganic value and also contains 28 or more carbon atoms include various vegetable oils and animal fats, such as avocado oil, camellia oil, turtle oil, macademian nut oil, corn oil, mink oil, olive oil, rapeseed oil, egg yoke oil, sesame seed oil, parsic oil, wheat germ oil, sasanqua oil, caster oil, linseed oil, safflower oil, cottonseed oil, perilla oil, soybean oil, peanut oil, tea seed oil, kaya oil, rice-bran oil, Chinese wood oil, Japanese tung oil, jojoba oil, germ oil, cacao oil, palm oil, etc. These are used singly or in combination  $\frac{1}{5}$ of two or more in the present invention.

The microemulsion of the present invention contains oil B and oil C in a quantity ratio of 1: 0.001 to 1: 0.7, and it can contain the hydrophilic nonionic surfactant in an amount of 0.1 to 30 %, oil in an amount of 0.1 to 60 %, and water in an amount of 20 to 99.8 %. The ratio of the nonionic surfactant to the oils is 1: 0.5 to 1: 7, and the average particle size is 0.01 to 0.1  $\mu$ m.

The main characteristic of the microemulsion of the present invention is its stability over time at a wide temperature range, and, as long as it is used below the cloud point, it does not become cloudy nor separate when it is subjected to any conventional stability tests. In addition, because a large quantity of oil can be blended stably with a far less amount of a hydrophilic nonionic surfactant compared to prior solubilization systems, it is considered to be highly safe.

It is possible to formulate this type of microemulsion with emulsifiers that can apply high shear forces, an example of which is a high-pressure homogenizer (especially under high pressure). With this method in general, however, unless the quantity of the nonionic surfactant in relation to the oil is large, good microemulsion cannot be obtained. Furthermore, it is also difficult to obtain a microemulsion having a particle size of 0.05  $\mu m$  or less with this method.

In contrast to this, the preparation of the microemulsion of the present invention is carried out by bringing the temperature of the system above its solubilization limit temperature and subsequently by cooling the system afterwards, and this method does not require the use of any special emulsifiers and can readily formulate microemulsion if a simple agitator and a temperature-controllable tank are available. Moreover, by changing the ratio of the emulsifying agent and the oil, the average particle size of the microemulsion can be controlled with precision (see the working examples), and a microemulsion having

an average particle size of 0.05  $\mu m$  or less can be formulated easily. As seen in the foregoing, the feature of the present method is that, without relying on shear force, it can readily formulate more stable systems, and, at the same time, it can realize labor-saving in its manufacturing process.

In addition to the nonionic surfactants, oil, and water, the microemulsion of the present invention can contain various other components. Of these components, cited as water-phase components are methyl alcohol, ethyl alcohol, propyl alcohol, isopropyl alcohol, ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, 1,3-butylene glycol, glycerol, sorbitol, mannitol, diethylene glycol, dipropylene glycol, polyethylene glycol, sorbitan, sorbitol [sic], maltitol, maltotriose, mannitol [sic], sodium hyaluronate, etc., and, for the formulation of actual products, any of these can be selected and used appropriately.

To the products to which the microemulsion of the present invention is applied, perfumes and coloring agents as well as powders, preservatives, medicines, thickeners, ultraviolet absorbents, chelating agents, other kinds of oils, other kinds of surfactants, activator aids, etc., can be added as appropriate.

[Effects of the Invention]

As explained in detail in the foregoing, the present invention pertains to a microemulsion that is comprised of a hydrophilic nonionic surfactant and specific types of oils, with a considerable improvement in thermal stability, which was considered to be difficult with prior microemulsions.

Furthermore, because it makes it possible to blend oil stably with a far less amount of a nonionic surfactant compared to the prior solubilization systems, it can be considered to be highly practical from the standpoint of safety and functionality. In the industrial field, it is also highly useful owing to its effectiveness. Because of the advantages that the present invention has, it is particularly applicable to water-based products, such as liquid cleaners, shampoos, hair tonics, hair lotions, aftershave lotions, body lotions, hair oils, emollient oils, cosmetic lotions, cleansing oils, aerosol products, deodorizing agents, medicinal liquids, bath liquids, etc.

[Working Examples]

The following explains the microemulsion pertaining to the present products [sic], referring to working examples and comparative examples. The present invention is in no way restricted by these examples.

[Working Examples 1 to 14]

Into a beaker, 10 % by weight of POE(15) 2-octyldodecyl ether as the nonionic surfactant, 0.5 % by weight of squalane, one of the oils listed in the table (see the table for the organic value and number of carbon atoms), and 69.5 % by weight of water were placed and heated to 95 °C, and, after the mixture was stirred, it was cooled down to room temperature. Immediately after this and again 3 months afterwards, the condition of the mixture was evaluated, and the results are shown in Table 1. The evaluations were conducted at 0 °C, 25°C, and 40°C, and • was

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assigned to those microemulsions that were transparent at any of these temperatures even after 3 months, thus indicating that they were stable microemulsions, whereas those that became opaque and separated immediately or over time were given X.

TABLE 1

	Names of Oils	Evalu	ation
		Immediately	3 mos. later
Working			
Example 1	n-heptane	0	•
2	n-octane	۰	•
3	cyclohexane	oʻ	o ·
. 4	diheptyl ether	0	•
5	isopropyl myristate	0	۰
6	ethyl caprate	٥	0
7	ethyl laurate	٥	۰
8	2-heptylnonanol*	٥	۰
. 9	isostearic acid*	٥	0
10	dibutyl adipate	0	•
11	diisopropyl sebacate	٥	•
12	dibutyl sebacate	0	۰
13	butyl amid of myristic acid	٥	۰
14	tricaproin	0	0

For those marked with \*), 10 % by weight of POE(25) 2-octyldodecyl ether was used as the nonionic surfactant due to the cloud point.

As is evident from Table 1, Working Examples 1 to 14 prepared according to the present invention all yielded good microemulsions.

[Comparative Examples 1 to 14]

Using 10 % by weight of POE(20) 2-decyltetradecyl ether as the nonionic surfactant, 10 % by weight of one of the oils in Table 2 (see the table for the organic value and number of carbon

atoms), and 80 % by weight of water, Comparative Examples were formulated and evaluated in the same manner as in Working Examples 1 to 14, except that the evaluations of changes over time were conducted one day after the formulation.

TABLE 2

	Names of Oils	Evalu	ation
		Immediately	3 mos. later
Comparative			
Example 1	n-heptane	×	×
2	n-octane	×	×
3	cyclohexane	×	×
4	diheptyl ether	×	x
5	isopropyl myristate	•	x
6	ethyl caprate	x	×
7.	ethyl laurate	×	x
8	2-heptylnonanol*	x	×
9	isostearic acid*	x	×
10	dibutyl adipate	×	×
11	diisopropyl sebacate	· x	×
12	dibutyl sebacate	×	×
13	butyl amid of myristic acid	•	<b>x</b> ,
14	tricaproin	•	×

For those marked with \*), 10 % by weight of POE(25) 2octyldodecyl ether was used as the nonionic surfactant due to the cloud point. As is evident from Table 2, Comparative Examples 1 to 14 did not yield stable emulsions.

As seen in Tables 1 and 2, the present invention's excellent effect of using oil having a specific inorganic value and number of carbon atoms was proved.

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[Working Examples 15 to 18]

To 10 % by weight of POE(14) 2-octadodecyl ether (A), an oil mixture (B) of isopropyl myristate and squalane (in a ratio of 1

to 0.1) and refined water were added according to the ratios shown in Table 3, and the entire mixture was heated above the solubilization limit temperature (95 °C) and subsequently cooled to room temperature while it was stirred, thereby obtaining microemulsions. As shown in Table 3, the average particle size of the microemulsions increased as the ratio of the oil to the surfactant increased. Since there is regularity in this increase ratio, microemulsions having any given average particle sizes can be formulated easily by changing the quantity ratio of the surfactant to the oil.

TABLE 3 (% in the table is % by weight)

-	(A)	(B)	refined water .	average particle size
Example 15	10 %	10 %	80 %	22 nm
16	10 %	20 %	70 %	43 nm
17	10 %	30 %	60 <b>%</b>	64 nm
18	10 %	40 %	50 %	85 nm

[Working Example 19]

Cleansing Jelly

		(parts by weight)
1)	isopropyl myristate	44.5
	squalane	0.5
3)	POE(14) 2-octyldodecyl ether	9.0
4)	perfume	appropriate amount
5)	preservative	appropriate amount
6)	water	41.0
7)	propylene glycol	5.0

After ingredients 1 to 5 were mixed and heated to 85 °C and then cooled while being stirred, ingredients 6 and 7 were added when the temperature dropped to 70°C. The mixture was further stirred and cooled to room temperature, thereby yielding a

translucent jelly-form cleansing jelly.

The average particle size of the oil droplets in the obtained cleansing jelly was found to be 0.1  $\mu m$  when it was measured by dynamic optical scattering.

This cleansing jelly had a high cleansing effect and could be washed off easily with water, and the feeling it gave when it was used was also good.

[Working Example 20] Aqueous transparent medication for external application

		(parts by weight)
1)	dexamethasone acetate	0.025
2)	ethyl laurate	3.475
3)	cetyl isooctate	0.5
4)	POE(14) 2-decyltetradecyl ether	2.0
5)	preservative	appropriate amount
6)	water	89.0
7)	glycerol	5.0

Ingredients 1 to 5 were mixed and heated to 70 °C to dissolve them. This mixture was added to ingredients 6 and 7, which had been mixed and heated to 70 °C, and the mixture was cooled to room temperature while it was stirred, thereby yielding an external-use aqueous transparent medication of dexamethasone acetate, which is a medicine that is hard to dissolve in water.

The average particle size of the oil droplets in the obtained external-use medicine was found to be 0.04  $\mu m$  when it was measured by dynamic optical scattering.

# [Working Example 21] Aqueous translucent medication for external application

		(parts by weight)
1)	chlotrimazole	1.0
2)	dibutyl sebacate	11.0
3)	cetylisooctate	2.5
4)	squalane	0.5
5)	POE(16) 2-octyldodecyl ether	5.0
6)	water	80.0

Ingredients 1 to 5 were mixed and heated to 75 °C, and the mixture was then added to ingredient 6, which had been heated to 75°C. Thereafter, the mixture was stirred and cooled to room temperature, thereby yielding an aqueous translucent external-use medication of chlotrimazole, which medication looked clear.

The average particle size of the oil droplets in the obtained aqueous transparent [sic] external-use medication was found to be 0.07  $\mu m$  when it was measured by dynamic optical scattering.

[Working Example 22] Aqueous translucent medication for external use

		(parts by	weight)
1)	indomethacin		1.0
2)	dibutyl phthalate		8.0
3)	isopropyl myristate		10.0
4)	squalane		2.0
5)	POE(60) hardened caster oil		7.0
6)	water		72.0

Ingredients 1 to 5 were mixed and heated to 70 °C to dissolve them. To this mixture was added ingredient 6, which had been heated to 70 °C, while the mixture was stirred, thereby emulsifying it. This emulsion was emulsified at 700 atmospheric pressure at 30 °C with a high-pressure homogenizer, thereby

obtaining an aqueous translucent external-use medication of indomethacin, which medication looked clear.

The average particle size of the oil droplets in the obtained aqueous transparent external-use medication was found to be 0.08  $\mu m$  when it was measured by dynamic optical scattering.

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#### 明細せ

# 1. 発明の名称

マイクロエマルション

#### 2. 特許請求の範囲

下記イ)、ロ)、ハ)およびニ)を含有し、かつ油口)、油ハ)の量比が1:0.001~1:0.7であり、非イオン性界面活性剤と油口)およびハ)との量比が1:0.5~1:7であり、平均粒子径が0.01~0.1µmであることを特徴とするマイクロエマルション。

#### イ)親永性の非イオン性界面活性剤

□)有機概念図上の無機性が 0 でかつ炭素数が 5 ≤炭素数 ≤ 1 4 の油、 0 < 無機性 ≤ 2 0 で かつ炭素数が 6 ≤炭素数 ≤ 1 5 の油、 2 0 < 無機性 ≤ 5 0 でかつ炭素数が 7 ≤炭素数 ≤ 1 6 の油、 5 0 < 無機性 ≤ 1 0 0 でかつ炭素数が 8 ≤炭素数 ≤ 1 7 の油、 1 0 0 < 無機性 ≤ 1 5 0 でかつ炭素数が 1 0 ≤炭素数 ≤ 1 8 の油、 1 5 0 < 無機性 ≤ 2 0 0 でかつ炭素数 が 1 2 ≤炭素数 ≤ 1 9 の油、 2 0 0 < 無機性 ≤ 2 0 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2 0 < ≤ 2

≤ 250でかつ炭素数が14≤炭素数≤20 の油、250<無機性でかつ炭素数が16≤ 炭素数≤21の油の1種または2種以上

ハ)有機概念図上の無機性が 0 でかつ炭素数が 16以上の油、0 <無機性≤20でかつ炭素 数が17以上の油、20 <無線性≤50でか つ炭素数が19以上の油、50 <無線性≤ 100でかつ炭素数が20以上の油、100 <無機性≤150でかつ炭素数が22以上の 油、150 <無機性≤200でかつ炭素数が 24以上の油、200 <無機性でかつ炭素数が 24以上の油の1種または2種以上

#### 二)水

# 3. 発明の詳細な説明

# [産衆上の利用分野]

本発明は、非イオン性界面活性剤を用いてなる 広い温度範囲で油分を多量に安定配合し符るマイ クロエマルションに関するものであり、例えば医 聚品、化粧料などの分野に利用される。

[従来の技術]

従来、知られているマイクロエマルションは、 つぎのようなものである。即ち、第1は通常の非 イオン性界面活性剤と油を用いて得られるもの、 第2はアニオン性界面活性剤と、親油性非イオン 性界面活性剤あるいは電解質を組合せて用いたも のである。

 保たれた非常に狭い温度範囲(数で~10 で程度)でしか存在せず、この範囲外では系は直ちに、または経時で白濁し、やがて水と油に分離してしまうという欠点を有する。このため、化粧料や医薬品への応用は非常に困難である。

[発明が解決しようとする問題点]

このため、通常の温度での使用を目的とした化粧料や医薬品にマイクロエマルションを用いることは、第1の方法では安定性の観点から困難とされ、第2の方法では処方面から問題視されていた。しかし、少ない親水性非イオン性界面活性利量で、多くの油を均一に溶解し得るマイクロエマルションの特性は大変有用であり、温度安定性が高く、また処方巾の広いマイクロエマルションの完成は研究者の課題とされていた。

本発明者らは現在までの研究において、親水たれて、親水たれる。 まっても、限定である。 ではよりもしている。 ではよりもしている。 なっている。 なっな。 、 ルションの化粧料や医薬品、とくに医薬品への応用という観点に立ったときには、薬剤を溶解するのに有効なミリスチン酸イソプロピルやセパチン酸シアチルのような各種油を安定に、しかも大量に配合することは、大変有用なことである。

[問題点を解決するための手段] すなわち本発明は、 下記イ)、ロ)、ハ)お よび二)を含有し、かつ油口)、油ハ)の量比が 1:0.001~1:0.7であり、非イオン性界 面活性用と油口)およびハ)との量比が1: 0.5~1:7であり、平均粒子径が0.01~ 0.1 μmであることを特徴とするマイクロエマ ルションである。

#### イ) 叙水性の非イオン性界面活性剤

口)有機概念図上の無機性が 0 でかつ炭素数が 5 ×炭素数 ≤ 1 4 の油、 0 < 無機性 ≤ 2 0 で 機性 ≤ 2 0 で 性 ≤ 5 0 でかつ炭素数が 7 × 炭素数が 1 6 の油、 5 0 < 無機性 ≤ 1 0 0 で かつ炭素数が 8 × 炭素数 ≤ 1 8 の油、 1 5 0 < 無機性 ≤ 1 0 0 で 無機性 ≤ 2 5 0 で かつ炭素数が 1 4 × 炭素数 ≤ 2 0 の油、 2 5 0 < 無機性でかつ炭素数が 1 6 × 炭素数 ≤ 2 1 の油の 1 種または 2 種以上

ハ)有機概念図上の無機性が0でかつ炭素数が 16以上の油、0<無機性≤20でかつ炭素数が 17以上の油、20<無機性≤50でかつ炭素数が19以上の油、50<無機性≤100でかつ炭素数が20以上の油、100<無機性≤150でかつ炭素数が22以上の油、150<無機性≤200でかつ炭素数が24以上の油、200<無機性≤200でかつ炭素数が24以上の油の1種または2種以上

#### 二)水

なお、ここで用いられる平均粒子径は、全て動的光散乱法により測定されたものであり、具体的にはNICOMP-270(HIAC/ROYCO社製)によって測定したものである。

以下、本発明の構成について詳述する。

本研究において用いられる非イオン世界面活性 押としては、水中油型のマイクロエマルションを 得る必要から、親水性でなければならないが、それ以外は通常の非イオン性界面活性和を用いることができる。具体的に例を挙げると、ポリオキシ エチレン(以下、POEという)ソルピタンモノ オレエート等のPOEソルピタン脂肪数エステル

類、POEソルピットモノオレエート等のPOE ソルヒット脂肪酸エステル類、POEグリセリン モノステアレート、POEグリセリンモノイソス テアレート等のPOEグリセリン脂肪酸エステル 類、POEモノオレエート、POEジステアレー ト、POEジオレエート等のPOE脂肪酸エステ ル類、POEオレイルエーテル、POEステアリ ルエーテル、POEペヘニルエーテル、POE2-オクチルドアシルエーテル、POE2-ヘキシル アシルエーテル、POE2-ヘプチルウンデシル エーテル、POE2-アシルテトラアシルエーテ ル、POE2-アシルベンタアシルエーテル、 POEコレスタノールエーテル等のPOEアルキ ルエーテル類、POEオクチルフェニルエーテル、 POEノニルフェニルエーテル等のPOEアルキ ルフェニルエーテル類、アルロニック型類、 POE·POPセチルエーテル、POE·POP2-アシルテトラアシルエーテル等のPOE・POP アルキルエーテル類、POEヒマシ油等のPOE ヒマシ油または硬化ヒマシ油誘導体、POEソル

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ピットミツロウ等のPOEミツロウ・ラノリン誘導体、ポリグリセリンモノアルキルエステルおよびモノアルキルエーテル類、ショ糖モノオレイン酸エステル等のショ糖脂肪酸エステル類等が挙げられる。

これら非イオン性界面活性剤の1種または2種以上の組合せにおいて非イオン性界面活性剤の HLBが10以上で用いられる。またこれら非イオン性界面活性剤と、これら以外の親油性非イオン性界面活性剤を組合せた場合でも、混合したときのHLBが10以上であれば差し支えない。

なお、本発明によるマイクロエマルションの油の含有率を、非イオン性界面活性剤:油の比で1:2もしくはそれ以上にするためには、非イオン性界面活性剤の規油基の構造は、親油基の炭素数が16以上の脂肪族炭化水素が好ましい。さらいでマイクロエマルションの油の含有率を、非イオン性界面活性剤:油の比で1:2・5以上にするためでは、親油基の炭素数は20以上であり、脂肪族炭化水素が、分枝あるいは二重結合を含むものが

よい.

本発明に用いられる油口)は、有機概念図上の 無機性が0でかつ炭素数が5≤炭素数≤14の油、 0<無機性≤20でかつ炭素数が6≤炭素数≤1 5の油、20<無機性≤50でかつ炭素数が7≤ 炭素数≤16の油、50<無機性≤100でかつ 炭素数が8≤炭素数≤17の油、100<無線性 ≤150でかつ炭素数が10≤炭素数≤18の油、 150<無機性≤200でかつ炭素数が12≤炭 素数≤19の油、200<無機性≤250でかつ 炭素数が14≤炭素数≤20の油、250<無機 性でかつ炭素数が16≤炭素数≤21の油の1種 または2種以上である。具体的な例としては無機 性が0でかつ炭素数が5≤炭素数≤14の油とし ては例えば、n-ヘアタン、n-オクタン等の炭化 水素類等、0<無線性≤20でかつ炭素数が6≤ 炭素数≤15の油としては例えば、シクロヘキサ ンなどの炭化水素類、ジへアチルエーテル等のエー テル類等、20<無機性≤50でかつ炭素数が7 ≤炭素数≤16の油としては例えば、エチレング

リコールジアチルエーテル等のジェーテル類等、 50<無数性≤100でかつ炭素数が8≤炭素数 ≤17の油としては例えば、ミリスチン酸イソア ロピル、エチルカプレート、エチルラウシート等 のモノエステル類、2-ヘアチルノナノール等の アルコール類等、100<無機性≤150でかつ 炭素数が10≤炭素数≤18の油としては例えば、 イソミリスチン酸、イソステアリン酸、カアリン 酸等の脂肪酸類、エチレングリコールモノラウリ ルエーテル等のジアルコールモノエーテル類等、 150<無機性≤200でかつ炭素数が12≤炭 素数≤19の油としては例えば、アジピン酸ジア チル、セパチン敌ジイソアロピル、セパチン敌ジ プチル等のジェステル競等、200<無機性≤ 250でかつ炭素数が14≤炭素数≤20の油と しては例えば、ラウリン酸プチルアミド等の酸ア ミド類等、250<無機性でかつ炭素数が16≤ 炭素数≤21の油としては例えば、トリカプロイ ン等のトリグリセライド類等が挙げられ、これら を一種または二種以上用いるものである。

本発明に用いられる油ハ)は、有機概念図上の 無機性が0でかつ炭素数が16以上の油、0く無 機性≤20でかつ炭素数が17以上の油、20 く無機性≤50でかつ炭素数が19以上の油、 50 <無機性≤100でかつ炭素数が20以上の 油、100<無機性≤150でかつ炭素数が22 以上の油、150<無機性≤200でかつ炭素数 が24以上の油、200<無機性でかつ炭素数が 28以上の炭素数をもつ油の1種または2種以上 である。これらは、室温で液体状態のものがよい が、固体であっても油相中で溶解されて液体状態 になっていれば差し支えない。具体的な例として は、無機性が0でかつ炭素数が16以上の油とし ては例えば、流動パラフィン、スクワラン、アリ スタン、パラフィン、ワセリン等の炭化水素、〇 <無機性≦20でかつ炭素数が17以上の油とし ては例えば、スクワレン等の不飽和炭化水素類、 ジデシルエーテル等のエーテル類等、20<無概 性≤50でかつ炭素数が19以上の油としては例 えば、エチレングリコールジノニルエーテル等の

ジエーテル類等、50<無機性≤100でかつ炭 素数が20以上の油としては例えば、イソオクタ ン酸セチル、ミリスチン酸オクチルドアシル、ス テアリン数プチル、オレイン敌アシル、オレイン 酸オレイル等のモノエステル類等、100<無機 性≤150でかつ炭素数が22以上の油としては 例えば、グリセリルジオレイルエーテル等のグリ セリルジアルキルエーテル類等、150<無数性 ≤200でかつ炭素数が24以上の油としては例 えば、アジピン酸ジ-2-ヘアチルウンデシル、セ パチン酸ジ-2-エチルヘキシル等のジェステル類 等、200<無機性でかつ炭素数が28以上の油 としては例えばアポガド油、ツバキ油、タートル 油、マカテミアナッツ油、トウモロコシ油、ミン ク油、オリーア油、ナタネ油、卵黄油、ゴマ油、 パーシック油、小安胚芽油、サザンカ油、ヒマシ 油、アマニ油、サフラワー油、綿夹油、エノ油、 大豆油、落花生油、茶爽油、カヤ油、コメヌカ油、 シナギリ油、日本キリ油、ホホバ油、胚芽油、カ カオ脂、ヤシ油等の植物、動物油脂類等が挙げら

れ、これらを一種または二種以上用いるものである。

本発明によるマイクロエマルションの特徴は、 広い温度範囲における経時安定性にあり、会点以 下で用いる限り、通常のいかなる安定性試験によっ ても、白濁や分離をおこすことはない。加えて、 従来の可溶化系に対して適かに少量の親水性非イ オン性界面活性剤で大量の油を安定に配合できる ため、安全性の頗る高いものであるということが できる。

かかるマイクロエマルションは、強力な剪断力 を与え得る乳化機、例えば高圧ホモジナイザー (特に高圧下において)を用いても調製が可能で あるが、この方法では一般に油に対する非イオン 性界面活性剤の量を多くしないと良好なマイクロ エマルションを得ることはできない。またかかる 方法によって、0・05 μ m 以下の粒径のマイク ロエマルションを得ることは容易でない。

本発明のマイクロエマルションについては、非

イオン性界面活性剤、油や水の他にも、各種の成分を配合することができる。そのような成分の中でも水相成分として挙げられるものは、メチルコール、アロピルアルコール、エチレングリコール、エチレングリコール、フロピレングリコール、ジェチレングリコール、ジアロピレングリコール、ジェチレングリコール、ソルピタン、ストール、ボリエチレングリコール、ソルピタン、ストール、マルチトール、マルトトリカンストリウム等の製品系において任意に選択して用いられるものである。

また、本発明に係わるマイクロエマルションが応用された製品には、必要に応じ、香料、色料その他粉末、防腐剤、薬剤、増粘剤、紫外線吸収剤、キレート剤、その他の油、その他の界面活性剤、活性助剤等が適宜添加される。

#### [発明の効果]

以上詳述したごとく、本発明は親水性非イオン

## 〔 寒施例 〕

次に本製品に係わるマイクロエマルションを、 爽施例および比較例をもって詳細に説明する。本 発明はこれにより限定されるものではない。

[夹施例1~14]

非イオン世界面活性剤として、POE(15)2-オクチルドデシルエーテル10重量%と、スクワラン0・5重量%、表中の油(無機性と炭素数は表参照)20重量%と水69・5重量%をピーカーに入れ、95℃に過熱し、撹拌を行なったうえで面機と3ヶ月後の状態を詳価したものを第一姿に示す。評価は、0℃、25℃に、40℃とし、各温度ともに3ヶ月後でも透明感ですり、あきらかにマイクロエマルションとしてあるものを○とし、直後または経時で白濁、分離したものを×とする。

(以下 汆白)

オイル名	_37	_ <del>_</del> _ <del></del>
	直後	3州後
実施例 1 n -ヘアタン	0	0
2 n-オクタン	0	0
3シクロヘキサン	0	0
4シヘアチルエーテル	0	0
5ミリスチン酸イソアロビル	000	0
6エチルカアラート	0	00
7 エチルラウレート	0	0
82-ヘプチルノナノール =	0	0
9 イソステアリン酸 =	0	0
10アジビン酸ジプチル	0	0
11セパチン酸ジイソアロビル	00	0
12セパチン酸ジプチル	10	0
13ミリスチン酸プチルアミド	ŏ	0
14トリカアロイン	LO	0

☆)は、最点の関係で非イオン性界面活性剤として、 POE(25)2-オクチルドデシルエーテル10重量%を用いている。

第一表に示すように、本発明による実施例 1 ~ 1 4 は、良好なマイクロエマルションが得られた。

### [比较例1~14]

非イオン性界面活性剤を、POE(20)2アシルテトラアシルエーテル10重量%とし、第二妥中の油(無機性と炭素数は要参照)10重量%と水80重量%を用いた。割製方法および評価方法は、実施例1~14に準ずるが、経時変化のみ1日後とした。

(以下 氽白)

	第二菱		
	オイル名	34	価
		直後	1日後
比较例1	n-ヘアタン	×	×
2	n-オクタン	×	×
3	シクロヘキサン	×	×
4	ジヘアチルエーテル	×	×
5	ミリスチン酸イソアロピル	0	×
6	エチルカアラート	×	×
7	エチルラウレート	×	×
8	2-ヘアチルノナノール =	×	×
9	イソステアリン酸 =	×	×
10	アジピン酸ジプチル	×	×
1 1	セパチン酸ジイソプロピル	×	×
1 2	セパチン酸ジプチル	×	×
13	ミリスチン酸プチルアミド	0	×
14	トリカプロイン		×

第一要および第二表に示すように、本発明による油の無線性と炭素数が限定された油を組合せることによる優れた効果が実証された。

(以下余白)

### [ 実施例15~18]

票	三	(選中	の%は	重量%)
	(A)	(B)	精製水	平均粒子径
<b>実施例15</b>	10%	10%	80%	22 n m
16	10%	20%	70%	43 nm
17	10%	30%	60%	64 nm
18	10%	40%	50%	85 nm

# [ 夹施例 1 9 ]\*\* クレンジングゼリー

											(	(蜡鱼鱼
1	)	Ξ	ij	ス	手	ン	数	4	ソ	プロピル		4 4 . 5
2	)	ス	7	ワ	ラ	ン						0 . 5
3	)	P	0	Ε	(	1	4	)	2	-オクチル		
		۲	7	シ	ル	I	-	テ	ル			9.0
4	)	香	74									通量
5	)	防	腐	科								透量
6	)	水										4 1 . 0
7	)	7	□	۲	レ	ン	ፓ	ij	J	ール		5.0

1)~5)を混合して85℃に加熱し、撹拌しながら冷却後、70℃になったら6)、7)を添加する。さらに、撹拌しながら室温まで冷却し、半透明なせり一状のクレンシングゼリーが得られた。

得られたクレンジングゼリーの油液の平均粒子 径を動的光散乱法で測定したところ 0・1 μm であった。

このクレンジングゼリーは洗浄効果が高く、水でも容易に流し落とすことができ、使用感も良好

なものであった.

### [实施例20] 水性透明外用剂

											(	垂	盘	B	)
1	)	ff	馥	7	+	#	У	9	ゾ	ン		0	. 0	2	5
2	)	ラ	ウ	ij	ン	酸	エ	チ	ル			3	. 4	7	5
3	)	1	ソ	オ	7	g	ン	馥	t	チル			ο.	5	
4	)	P	0	Ε	(	1	4	)	2	- デシル					
		テ	۲	ラ	テ	シ	ル	I	_	テル			2 .	0	
5	)	紡	腐	쥐									迺	盘	
6	)	水										8	9.	0	•
7	)	7	ij	セ	IJ	ン							5.	0	

1)~5)を混合して70℃に加熱溶解する。これを、6)、7)を70℃で混合加熱したものに加え、撹拌しながら室温まで冷却し、水雞溶性契刑である酢酸デキサメタゾンの水性透明外用剤を存た。

得られた外用剤の油滴の平均粒子径を動的光放 乱法で測定したところ 0 · 0 4 μ m であった。

### [ 实施例 2 1 ] 水性半透明外用聚剂

(重量部)
1 ) クロトリマゾール 1 · 0
2 ) ジプチルセパケート 1 1 · 0
3 ) イソオクタン酸セチル 2 · 5
4 ) スクワラン 0 · 5
5 ) P O E ( 1 6 ) 2 - オクチルドアシルエーテル 5 · 0

1)~5)を混合して75℃に加熱し、6)を75℃に加熱したものに添加した後、撹拌しながら室温まで冷却し、透明感のあるクロトリマゾールの水性半透明外用契利を得た。

得られた水性透明外用契利の油滴の平均粒子径を動的光散乱法で測定したところ 0・0 7 μ m であった。

# [ 实施例 2 2 ] 水性半透明外用聚剂

3 )ミリスチン酸イソプロピル

6)水

(電量型)

10.0

80.0

1 ) インドメタシン 1 · 0 2 ) ジアチルフタレート 8 · 0 4)スクワラン2.05)POE(60)硬化ヒマシ油7.06)水72.0

1)~5)を混合して70℃に加熱溶解する。これに6)を70℃に加熱したものを撹搾しながら添加し、乳化する。この乳液を700気圧の圧力下、30℃において高圧ホモジナイザーを用いて乳化し、透明感のあるインドメタシンの水性半透明外用薬剤を得た。

得られた水性透明外用薬剤の油滴の平均粒子径を動的光散乱法で測定したところ 0・0 8 μmであった。

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